

Marion Harland, in Her 89th Year Sends Message to Women of World

"Home Making in Highest Sense Is Woman's Incommunicable Birthright," Declares Writer

Began Writing 73 Years Ago, and Still Works 4 Hours Daily; Takes Mile and Half Constitutional

Seventy-three years ago Marion Harland began to write for publication. No month since that far distant time has seen her pen idle. To-day, in her eighty-ninth year, during six of the seven days each week she still spends four hours each morning at her desk—the oldest active author in America, probably in the world.

She was one of the first women in America to enter the field of novel writing. Close to two score romances bear her name.

She was a pioneer in domestic science. A dozen of her books on household lore have brought counsel and comfort to women of three generations. She has travelled in far lands, and has written many volumes of history, biography and accounts of her journeyings.

But it is not as novelist, domestic scientist, historian, biographer or traveller that Marion Harland, who in private life is Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune, hopes that her name is to be remembered.

Thought of the Home

Upon her long life of tireless activity she wishes that a more intimate characterization be placed:

"Marion Harland, maker of homes." This, she said yesterday, is her dearest wish, for home making is part of Marion Harland's religion. All her life, she explained, this is the ideal toward which she has striven, and from the heights of her long struggle toward that end she sent through The Tribune yesterday this message to the millions of American women who have called her friend, although they have never seen her:

"Home making, in the highest and best sense of the word, is woman's incommunicable birthright.

"And her glory she may not give to another."

Yesterday morning, Marion Harland worked from 8 to 12 at her desk, as she does six mornings out of seven, clicking away at the typewriter which she substituted for her pen a few years ago, when a fall badly strained her wrist.

Takes Mile and a Half Walk

After that she conferred with two publishers and made arrangements for several sets of articles to be written during the coming year. Following the mile and a half "constitutional," which she takes each day, she appeared, knitting in hand, to sit by her great grandchild and talk of her favorite topics: women and their great destiny as home makers.

She believes in this more strongly to-day than she did fifty or more years ago, when first she preached it. Suffrage agitation, women's invasion of industry, the moral change in the outlook of women—all these arouse lively interest and comment in her. But behind them all, and at the foundation of them all, she sees one elemental thing—home making. This, she says, is, and always will be, woman's destiny.

"The home," she said yesterday, "is the foundation of society. It is the thing that all that is best in life rests upon. It stands beside religion and, I think, a foretaste of what awaits us in the next world. The saddest word in the English language is 'homeless.'"

Her Home Always Happy

"Perhaps," she continued, and her grey eyes twinkled, "I would not feel so strongly about it, if I had not had such a nice family all my life. From my babyhood, I have seen the beauty of home and the misery of not having one."

"That is what most women have in their hearts, I think. Few want fortunes or fame. Most of them just want homes, in which they may be queens over their small dominions."

"But," it was pointed out, "there are more women in industry to-day than ever before. Won't they want to stay there?"

"Not one out of twenty," Mrs. Terhune replied. "The situation in industry is unreal—it was brought about by the war. Presently it will adjust itself, and most of the women working to-day will leave of their own accord."

"For putting aside everything else—many women don't like to hear me say this, but it's true—woman's inalienable mission is maternity. She can't stay in business and fulfill this. I have never seen it done."

Believes in Independence

"The feeling has been growing for years that every woman should be able to support herself. That is a very just idea. I believe in it thoroughly. But if you ask if active business is the best preparation for home making, I must say that I do not think so."

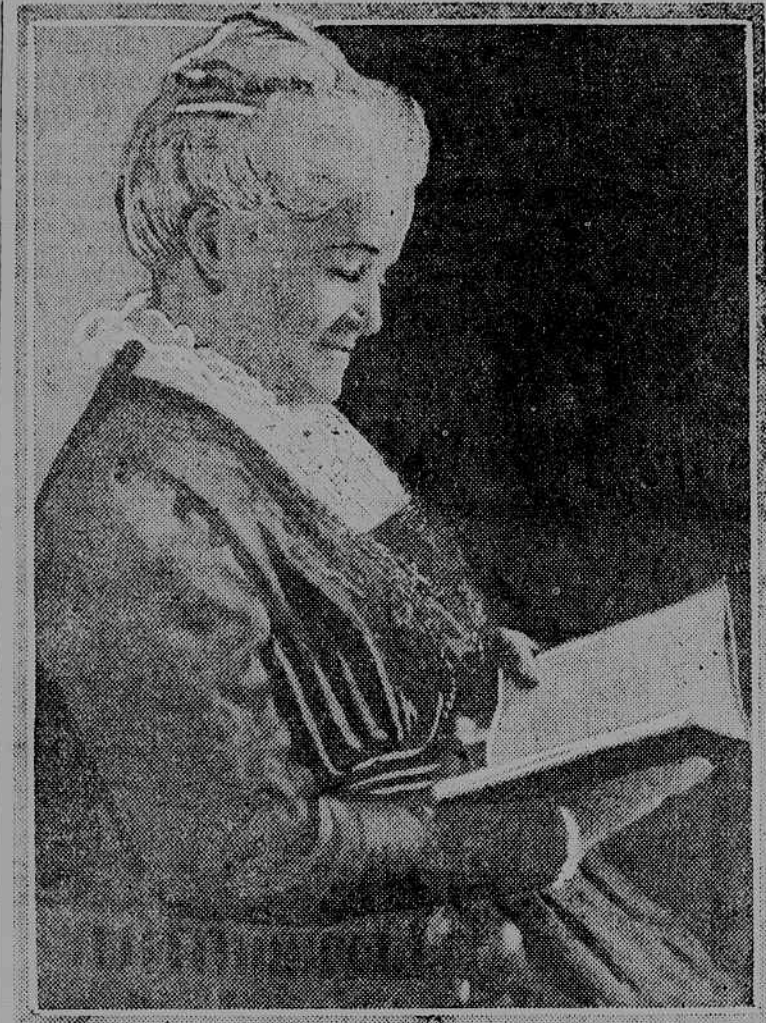
"Nor do I think that woman is as well fitted as man for business or industry, either as employee or executive. Of course, it is rather early to judge of this, for the business woman is a comparatively recent development. I do believe, however, that men have better business principles, are less swayed by sentiment, and don't let their personal likes and dislikes interfere with their work."

"Still," it was suggested, "you have been a business woman all your life, and you made a home, too."

"Yes," said Marion Harland quickly, "but I ran my business at home. I had no office hours and my children were always under my hand and eye."

Her Life Always Full

For years Mrs. Terhune wrote a novel each year, and innumerable shorter works. During this time her husband, the late Rev. Dr. E. P. Terhune, was at the head of large churches in Newark, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; and Brooklyn. For a major part of this period there was always a baby in the house. In addition Mrs. Terhune



MARION HARLAND

took a leading part in church and charitable work.

"Yet my children were never neglected," she said proudly. "I educated my girls for years while actively engaged in writing. Dozens of other women I know have done the same thing. But their businesses also were outside the home. A woman cannot be in two places at once. If she goes to an office each day she must expect her home to suffer."

"Lost women," she continued, "don't want to stay in business. I think nineteen out of twenty go in for expediency, a stopgap, or as an experiment."

Home Making, in the Highest and Best Sense of the Word, is Woman's Incommunicable Birthright.

"When their brothers start they take a straight road which they know they are to travel for the rest of their lives toward fame and success. But a woman always more than half expects to see Prince Charming jump out from behind a rosebush at the roadside presently. They are always looking forward to the time when they are to have homes of their own."

Attempts to elicit heated comment from Mrs. Terhune on the failure of the suffrage amendment met with dismal failure. From the height of her eighty-eight years she has looked upon the struggle of her younger sisters to obtain the vote with only academic interest.

"The trouble with the suffragists," she said, "is that they are not united. Extreme measures adopted by some are repudiated by others. I see no spirit of cordial unanimity in the party. Frankly, I do not believe the women know what they do want."

"I am very sorry, as a believer in women, that political influence has been so apparent throughout the campaign. Do you believe that the single question of the amendment should be taken out of party politics. I am disappointed in woman. That they should quarrel so at the beginning is not an augury of success. There is too much of the flavor of a house divided against itself."

Must Be More United

"Will the granting of the franchise to women do good? I wish I could say that it would. Certainly it will not until we are united and more intelligent in our management of affairs."

"As to whether women have the right to vote or not, I think there is any question. Of course they have the right. I believe that. If you ask whether women should vote I'll have to admit that I doubt it. I believe that."

"Rather than increase the suffrage further I would favor a limitation. You cannot convince me that a man—or woman, for that matter—whose life has been a blessing to mankind should have no greater voice in the government than an illiterate."

"As for women in office, I do not see how those who realize what their real duty in life is can go into active political work. If she takes up new duties she is bound to neglect those that devolve upon her now."

"Certainly before we can reap any benefits from woman suffrage we women must go through a long period of apprenticeship."

Good Example for Men

"There has been one favorable sign in this state. As soon as women got the vote they began to establish classes for instruction in politics. I must say," Mrs. Terhune continued with a smile, "that many men might be benefited by attending these, too."

Although only lukewarmly the question of suffrage, other more radical movements arouse no violent opposition from Marion Harland. She approves of the plan recently brought forth in this state for the legitimizing of children born out of wedlock.

"I doubt if it will work thoroughly," she remarked. "Human kind, I am afraid, will not, because of legislative enactment, remove a stigma placed upon a child. It is, however, a movement that tends to help innocent sufferers. I believe in anything that will give people a better chance."

Concerning birth control, Mrs. Terhune is more dubious. "I believe it is wrong and a menace to the race," she said, "to allow the perpetration of disease, mental or physical. I also believe that it is to the best interests of the race, under present economic conditions, to rear small families. I have never believed in having more children than the parents know they are able to provide for. But the doctrine is dangerous, nevertheless, since it will be abused by people who are able, physically and financially, to rear children and who don't want the bother of them."

Woman's Part in War

Discussion of the war and woman's part therein brought from Mrs. Terhune vigorous defence of the women of '61.

"Many people seem to think," she said, "that this was the first war we have had in which woman has been called upon to do her share. Women were as much an inspiration and aid to our soldiers in the Civil War as they have been in the last two years. They cared for the wives and families of men at the front. They were the backbone of the Sanitary Commission, the forerunner of the Red Cross and the Christian Commission, which preceded the Y. M. C. A., and which

Suffragists See Sure Victory in Next Congress

Senator Calder Estimates 20 Votes to Spare in the House and 3 in the Senate

Workers Are Confident

Start Calculations to Get a Line on Officials-Elect; Wadsworth Still Opposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Republican Congress will pass the woman suffrage amendment by generous majorities in both houses.

This statement was made by Republican Senators, as well as by women suffrage leaders, who to-day washed their states clean of old figures and started new calculations on the vote in the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Suffrage will have twenty votes to spare in the new House of Representatives, and two, or possibly three, votes to spare in the new Senate, according to a prediction made by Senator Calder, of New York, this morning.

"We shall have a solid delegation from New York, I believe, although possibly the senior Senator might not agree with me," he laughed. "When the measure was before the House a year ago four New York members voted against it. I doubt if that will happen again."

Will Gain Many States

In addition there will be new votes from Michigan and Oklahoma, which have granted complete suffrage to women since last January, and there will be other additional votes from Vermont, Indiana and Nebraska, which have conferred presidential suffrage upon women in the past year.

Senator Calder ridiculed the idea circulated in Washington recently, that many Democratic Congressmen who voted for the amendment last year, because of President Wilson's request to them, will feel under no obligation to do so next time.

"President is the President still," said Mr. Calder. "His influence will be thrown on the suffrage side just as resolutely as it ever was. No member of Congress, in the face of the President's leadership and of the growing demand on the part of the public, is likely to reverse his vote. Suffrage had a margin of only one last time. It will have at least twenty to spare next time."

Opposition Not Dangerous

In spite of the fact that the most influential Republican in the Senate, Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, is opposed to the woman suffrage amendment, and that Senator Wadsworth, of New York, and other prominent Republicans are committed to the opposition, it is generally believed that the measure will pass without being raised actively against the suffrage bill. They will not lift a finger to help it, it is thought, but they will not do anything to prevent its passing.

In the Senate, Mr. Calder said, there would be a margin of three votes, counting the expected affirmative vote of the newly elected Senator from Georgia, who takes the place of Senator Hardwick, an anti-suffragist. The votes of Senator-elect Walsh, of Massachusetts; Senator-elect Edgar, of New Jersey; and Senator-elect Bell, of Delaware, are already pledged to the amendment.

"Solid South" Broken

Senator-elect Dial, of South Carolina, however, is expected to reverse the vote of Senator Pollock, who yesterday broke the "solid South" by voting for the amendment.

Things Then Unknown

"Welfare work, settlement work and other present attempts to cooperate with the lower strata of society were unknown. To be sure there were charitable societies attached to all the churches, but these merely gave benevolences rather than constructive help. As late as 1880, in Massachusetts, the home of feminine independence, a woman could not make her will unless her husband signed it after approving of its contents."

"Are women improving? Indeed they are physically, mentally, in every way. They are advancing, but I believe their destiny has not changed."

"This little pin I always wear was given to me years ago. It testifies that I belong to the Homemakers' Guild. That, to my mind, is the finest thing any woman can belong to."

Mary Garrett Hay Says Suffrage Isn't Beaten, But Is Only Delayed

Although disappointed in the recent defeat of the Federal suffrage amendment, workers for the cause are not discouraged. Mary Garrett Hay, of the New York Woman Suffrage party, in speaking of the results of the vote taken on the amendment, said:

"For a while I hoped we'd get the other vote we needed to have defeated the amendment. I hoped the senator would have the vision to see the handwriting on the wall and would act accordingly. To my mind it was worse than the vote to draw out Pollock of South Carolina's speech. We were beaten by the men of both parties."

who lack vision, who are stupidly reactionary and standpatters."

"The real suffragists of both parties really wanted the amendment to go through. The men I condemn are those who received resolutions from their state legislatures in favor of the amendment and who ignored them. These men were in the Republican ranks—Wadsworth and Borah, and in the Democratic ranks—Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Pomeroy, of Ohio, and Reed, of Missouri."

Suffragists expect better things of the next Congress.

The organized suffragists of New York will never rest content with their own enfranchisement, but will keep their forces lined up for battle until every woman in the United States is freed from the stigma of political inferiority.

State Senate to Vote on Miss Perkins Tuesday

Sage Wins Two Battles in One Day Over Republican Leaders

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Twice to-day, on the issue of confirmation of Miss Frances Perkins as State Industrial Commissioner, Senator Henry M. Sage, of Albany, wrested control of the Republican majority from Senator J. Henry Walters, Republican leader of the upper house. The first time occurred at 2 o'clock this morning, when Senator Sage declared he was opposed to further delay in confirming Miss Perkins and called for support. He was joined by Senators Frederick M. Davenport, of Oneida; Walter W. Law, Jr., of Westchester; and Ross Graves, of Buffalo.

Again, when the Senate Finance Committee met this afternoon and Senator Sage moved to report out Miss Perkins, Senator Walters opposed him. The result was that of the thirteen members present only Senators Charles Hewitt, of Cayuga County, and John Knight, of Livingston County, remained with the majority leader. Senator Sage then moved that Miss Perkins's nomination be acted on next Tuesday. To this there was no opposition.

Protests from Democrats of Schenectady County, led by Representative Lunn, were filed with the Senate Finance Committee against John H. Cahill, of Schenectady, whom Governor Smith has nominated as a member of the State Fair Commission.

Lewis Nixon appointed Edward S. Walsh, of Brooklyn, as Deputy Superintendent of Public Works. The salary is \$4,000 a year.

Dealers Accuse Dairymen Of Retail Price Fixing

Strum Brothers Say Fermented Milk Supply, Sold at 10 Cents, Was Cut Off

Members of the firm of Strum Brothers, 212 East 102d Street, testified at yesterday's session of the John Doe inquiry into the milk situation that the Sheffield Farms Company cut off their supply of a fermented milk product because the latter refused to sell at a 50 per cent profit.

Herman Strum said he wrote a letter to District Attorney Swann in which he declared the Sheffield Farms Company was trying to force him to sell Fermentac, which he bought for 8 cents a bottle, for 12 cents. In the letter Strum said he was selling Fermentac for 10 cents, a price objectionable to the distributors because they sell it for 12 cents at their own stores. Mr. Strum said yesterday that, after a warning on Friday he was told by the Sheffield Farms driver that his supply would be discontinued.

Sol Strum testified that on Friday a man purchased bottles of Fermentac for 10 cents and then announced that he was an officer of Sheffield Farms Company.

"This man told me," Strum testified, "that we must not sell for 10 cents because we were 'spoiling the business.' He said his company has a store around the corner where Fermentac is being sold for 12 cents and that unless we charge that price we will receive no more."

City's Blind Tell How They Helped Win War

Make Appeal for Funds to Aid in Keeping Institution Free From Debt

The twelfth "Log of the Lighthouse," the annual report of the New York Association for the Blind, was issued yesterday, giving a summary of what the sightless men, women and children affiliated with the organization did toward helping the country win the war. The women outstripped in knitting their sisters unhandicapped by blindness. The Blue Birds, an organization of little girls who meet at the Lighthouse, at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, gave open air plays at the River Lighthouse, the summer home at Cornwall, while the men engaged in tasks relieving others fitted for fighting.

The association which started originally in one room now owns three buildings. The report issued yesterday stated that while these are free of debt, the association has not sufficient funds to meet its running expenses, and then officers issued an appeal for contributions, which may be sent to F. L. Pollock, the treasurer, at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Decline in Women's Wages Since End of War, Says Kirchwey

Workers Discharged From Factories Flocking to Offices; Domestic Help Still Short, He Reports

The favored position which women attained in industry owing to the war is rapidly being lost, according to Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Federal Director of the United States Employment Service for the State of New York. His statements were supplemented by William W. Havens, manager of the clearance division of the New York service, and Miss Marie L. Odencrantz, director of the women's division.

"There is no doubt that wages offered to women have been materially lowered since the signing of the armistice," said Dr. Kirchwey yesterday.

"Many employers, too, agreeing with the late unemployed Kaiser, that woman's place is in the home, are replacing their women employees with men."

"One shipyard executive with whom I have found women more efficient than men for certain kinds of work is retaining them. But the old superstition about women's lesser efficiency still remains, and it will die hard."

According to Mr. Havens, there was nothing to indicate an exodus of

women from industry as a result of after-war conditions. He said, moreover, that there practically never was a transition of women from factory work to domestic service.

As a result of the discharge of many women from munitions and other factories, he said, there has been a marked reduction in the wages of skilled as well as of unskilled workers. Skilled women workers who received from \$30 to \$40 during the war are now receiving from \$16 to \$25 a week, he said.

Miss Odencrantz added that the typical wage of \$12 a week which had been paid to unskilled factory workers during the war has been reduced and is now \$8.

Many firms and corporations which employed women are no longer taking them on, said Miss Odencrantz. Typical of these is the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which is retaining its women conductors and guards, but is not replacing them with women when they leave.

The increase in the number of women who earned during the war amounted to about 10 per cent, said Miss Odencrantz. "Some of them are going home. Many are having to accept lower wages. In doing men's work in some of the factories a favored few of the women received as much as \$50 or \$60 a week. These women are now taking clerical or other office jobs at \$12 or \$15 a week. The readjustment of expenditures to the new budget is for them a serious matter."

However, for many women a new attitude has been adopted toward factory work. It has become the proper thing for them to go into factories, where heretofore it implied loss of social caste. They have found, too, that many factories are as clean and as desirable places to work as are the home offices.

Dr. Kirchwey intimated that the reduction in wages offered women is greater than the reduction in men's

wages. The greatest shortage of workers has been, as always, in domestic service and the greatest surplus in clerical and office work, where the women released from factory work are flocking in an effort to find some form of employment.

British Heroine Here

On War Relief Mission Cross Ambulances on Three Battlefronts

Among the arrivals on the Czarine yesterday was Mrs. Hilda Wynne, an English heroine, whose fame as an ambulance driver on the Belgian, French and Russian fronts has spread throughout Europe.

Mrs. Wynne is head of the War Relief branch of the British Red Cross Ambulance service and represents a committee under the auspices of the Duke D'Aosta, whose aim is to take cooperative hotels for Italian soldiers disabled during the war. Mrs. Wynne is to confer with committee members organized in the interests of aiding Italian soldiers.

In October, 1914, Mrs. Wynne turned over her several motor cars to the English government to be used as ambulances, which she accompanied to the front. Daily she braved the artillery fire of the German guns on the road to Dixmude. She drove an ambulance on the Russian front until just before the Russian revolution. Last May she came to America to raise funds for Russian relief.

Among decorations she has won are the French Croix de Guerre, the Italian Silver Medal for Valor, and the Red Cross Order of Merit.

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